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SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONES ARE THE LOCOMOTIVE OF BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT

***Abstract.** the research is done to identify the reasons for the development of the business environment in the special economic zone. The relationships between the state and business in the development of the business environment are considered.*

***Keywords:** special economic zone, business development, competitiveness, modernization of the economy, investment.*

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ОСОБЫЕ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИЕ ЗОНЫ – ЛОКОМОТИВ РАЗВИТИЯ БИЗНЕСА

***Аннотация.** В статье рассматриваются объективные причины, обуславливающие развитие предпринимательской среды в особой экономической зоне. Представлен инструментарий соединения условий государства и бизнеса в процессе развития предпринимательской среды.*

Ключевые слова: особая экономическая зона, развитие бизнеса, конкурентоспособность, модернизация экономики, инвестиции.

The concept of a Special Economic Zone has many interpretations. But in all terms, the concept of preferential or duty-free export and import of goods into the zone, isolation from the other part of the country in monetary, financial, trade, and economic terms is used [1].

The relevance of the chosen topic lies in the fact that one of the areas of business development is the institute of special economic zones. In addition, these zones form the optimal relationship between the state and subjects of entrepreneurial activity.

Special economic zones are firmly established in the world practice and operate in various countries. These exist in states that differ in the level and nature of economic development. Special economic zones make it possible to actively form an open-type economy, where modern equipment and technologies, world scientific and technical achievements are actively used. In free enterprise zones, modern infrastructure is being created that is necessary for business activity. Special economic zones are areas of very high concentration of trade, financial, technological, and industrial communications. These zones are hotbeds of a high level of market relations development. It helps entrepreneurship, technology improvement, and management mechanism [2].

The goals of creating Special Economic Zones depend on the level of socio-economic development of the countries. Therefore, the reasons for creating free economic zones may differ from each other in each particular case. Let's highlight the following goals that a country can pursue.

First, the main goal of creating Special Economic Zones is to better integrate countries into the development of the international labour division. This means an increase in the production of competitive products for export. Thanks to what ensures the growth of their foreign exchange earnings.

Second, Special Economic Zones are also needed to saturate the domestic market of the country concerned with high-quality products. These are primarily import-substituting goods

Third, Special Economic Zones are rapidly introducing domestic and foreign scientific and technical developments into production. In the future, the results are used throughout the national economy of the country. Fourth, one of the objectives of the creation of Special Economic Zones for developing countries is to train skilled workers, engineers, economic and managerial personnel. Then, an important goal of the organization is to stimulate the economic development of any territory or specific industry. Finally, in some countries, SEZs are considered as a regional method of the economy modernization. It means switching from administrative principles of functioning to market ones [3].

The special regime of entrepreneurial activity in special economic zones is characterized by the special order of their creation and placement. Certain types of economic activity are also prohibited [4]. It is advantageous for special economic zones to develop programmes to find new entrepreneurs, develop, and support enterprises. There are many programs to support small and medium-sized enterprises. However, it is difficult to recognize potential entrepreneurs. For this purpose, you can use the EMPRETEC (Enterprise and Technology) program. The program includes surveys and interviews for selecting candidates for participation in entrepreneurs' motivation clubs. The participants receive support in implementing their business plans [5].

The special business regime provides unique advantages for investors:

- a special administrative regime;
- ready-made infrastructure for business development; created at the expense of the state budget, which reduces the cost of starting a new production;
- large amount of labour force;
- possibility of equipping workplaces according to simplified standards;
- no duties on imported raw materials and spare parts if they are used for the production of the final product and not for resale;

- available markets;
- preferential rental of buildings, offices, and land plots;
- subsidies for the payment of utility bills;
- special tax conditions;
- reduced rates of insurance premiums;
- a special customs regime;
- possibility of applying accelerated depreciation;
- environmental protection requirements;
- legal guarantees for the protection of investors rights [6].

Thus, those who operate in the territory of special economic zones receive the following benefits in the form of:

- tax benefits;
- savings on fees and other types of payments;
- opportunities to attract highly qualified personnel;
- opportunities to increase revenues while minimizing costs.

Foreign experience shows that for the normal arrangement of one square kilometer of industrial and production zone, investments of about \$40-45 million are required; customs and trade \$10-15 million. The countries of Western and Eastern Europe: Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, Ireland have a rich experience in functioning free economic zones.

The analytical information service of the World Organization of Creditors (WOC) together with the editorial board of the World Economic Journal analyzed the most successful examples of SEZ implementation.

In Denmark, a free trade zone was formed on the territory of the port of Copenhagen at the end of the last century. Copenhagen is the largest seaport, international airport; there are car and railway ferries. The export-oriented industry is highly developed, and the largest trading firms and banks are located here. The Republic of Korea has experience in creating SEZs. A rapid pace of development characterizes this state. Having a relatively small area, poor in minerals, with

mountainous terrain, this country went from being economically backward to an industrial state with a highly developed machine-building industry. In the UK, there are more than 25 zones and technology parks containing 18.4 thousand jobs. At the heart of the effectiveness of scientific and technical zones, specialists consider the creation of an environment in which new technologies and highly qualified specialists are created. A number of research organizations provide support for such an environment, whereas such zones form the scientific and technical base of the national economy [8].

In the USSR, the first SEZs appeared in the 1980s. The legislation of the Russian Federation sets out the main goals of creating SEZs:

- development of manufacturing industries;
- development of tourism and the health resort sector of the economy;
- development of high-tech industries for the production of new types of products;
- development of transport and other types of infrastructure.

There are many problems in the development of Russian SEZs. The most important are:

- unsettled regulatory framework;
- lack of clearly defined goals;
- contradictions between the interests of the regions and the state;
- lack of funding.

All these hinder the effective operation of special economic zones. For the stable operation of SEZs in Russia, they must always be improved [9].

Thus, a special economic zone is a specially designated territory that has a preferential currency, customs, and tax regime. High taxes, ever-increasing rents, the lack of stock risk capital-all makes it difficult to continue effective activities. It forces to direct the main efforts not to expand production but to fight for survival [10].

Such business problems can be solved within the framework of special economic zones. These zones, in turn, at the expense of small businesses will be able to attract

investment, young personnel, innovation, take a strong niche in the market, and actively develop the region in which they were created.

It is obvious that small enterprises operating on the territory of the SEZ will be able not only to increase the amount of taxes that replenish the state budget. In addition, it provides workplaces for many people, to relieve social tension in society and solve other social and economic problems in the region.

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